THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.

IT IS to be regretted that Hyderabad Court affairs are again cloudy. Rumours are current that the Minister Salar Jung is again in disfavour, and that His Highness the Nizam has determined upon his removal for good, which would be much better than constant bickering. But is there another man in Court now who has better chances of success?

WE LEARN that the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company has received an intimation that the Government will take over the line next year. The management in that case will be, if, possible, worse, for it is bad enough already. We cannot, we regret, congratulate Government upon the management of the numerous State Railways that it is becoming the proprietor of every day. They do much better in private hands, and the public always notice a marked deterioration by the change.

SOME INGENIOUS ENEMY of the Grand Old man has discovered that his very name is a harbinger of evil to his native land. Thus "The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone," reads "I am the Whig who"ll be a traitor to England's rule," and again "Gladstone Granville," reads "Grave ills to England," while "William Ewart Gladstone" is "A wild man will go at trees." The unkindest hit of all, however, is the discovery that his name gives in Greek the number 666, which according to the 18th verse of the 13th chapter of Revelations is the number of the "Beast." But he soars far far above these petty things, these senile immunities of party spite and vulgar vituperations.

THE NOMINATION of Mr. John Edge to the Chief Justiceship of the N. W. Provinces is regarded in England as a good appointment. His name may not be familiar to the readers of London newspapers, but he had a very large practice on the Northern Circuit; indeed it is said that he will financially gain little by his present promotion. The Northern Circuit is that upon which Lord Herschell won his spurs, and Mr. Edge has been a colleague of his on many occasions.

THE COST of the Thibet Mission will be charged to the Political Department. This will include, we fancy, the cost of the expensive presents for the Lamas, the Military Department ultimately bearing all expenses ordinarily provided for in the Military Budget. It matters little however under what particular head the item is debited so long as it is debited against India. The mission costs, which we may assure ourselves will be of no mean magnitude, will be one more strengthener of the Empire for which, in the words of the Viceroy, we have to pay a little premium in the shape of the charming Income Tax. But we forget; as a contemporary was at pains to explain, the present Mission is meant solely for the benefit of 'native' merchants and dealers who seek to try their fortunes at Lhassa.

RUMOURS have lately been afloat to the effect that the papers connected with the recent Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University are likely to be re-examined, the expenses being defrayed out of the Fee Fund. We do not believe such a thing possible, or practicable or even desirable. The shoe pinches elsewhere.

IT is said that the proposed new scheme for revising or practically reducing the salaries of the subordinate 'native' officers of the Public Works Department, which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State, is likely to come into operation very soon. Very likely. None fitter for reduction than the 'native.' Reduce him by all manner of means.

WITH reference to the appointment of the new Post-Master General, the leading Madras paper avers that the appointment is notoriously one of those that can be abolished without the smallest sacrifice of the efficiency of the Postal service. But then an appointment—no matter how trivial the duties appertaining to it may be, would be lost to the Civil Service. As for the retrenchment of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 a year that its abolition would effect—why that is no concern of the Director General. The minnows in the Post Office may suffer, but the tritons—never!

A GOVERNMENT Resolution says that it does not appear to be generally known that Government Promissory Notes can be readily converted into Stock Certificates, and re-converted into Promissory Notes, at the option of the holders, and that Stock Certificate-holders enjoy certain special advantages. The attention of holders of Government Securities is, therefore, drawn to certain particulars regarding the matter. Will nothing induce the Government to believe that its pet Stock-note scheme is a failure?

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

RUMOURS are abroad that an alliance has been arranged between France and Russia. What if it has? Russia plus France will be no match for Germany, Austria, England, Turkey and Italy. Other combinations must be effected to make the alliance politically a danger.

A SAN Francisco paper describes the return to America, after a very Odyssey of adventures, extending over more than a century, of a watch which was worn by Louis XVI. when a prisoner in the Temple. Bought originally in London by Benjamin Franklin, and given by him to Lafayette, it was by him in turn presented to the King as a souvenir of the American war. Louis, who, as a skilled mechanic, was a Judge of sound workmanship, constantly wore it; and at his death it became the property of Sanson, the executioner. After the Restoration, the heirs of Sanson (who died in 1806) gave the watch to Louis XVIII., who gave it to a friend, from whose hands it finally came into possession of a bric-a-brac dealer. In 1870 a millionaire San Franciscan heard that the relic was in the market, and sent a dealer to Paris on purpose to buy it. The dealer succeeded in his object, obtained the watch for no more than 60*l*., and returned to America with his prize. Before, however, he got back to California, his employer, Mr. Pioche, had been ruined and had committed suicide. No one could be found to pay the price demanded for the treasure, and it remained in the possession of the dealer till his death. His widow has now found a new millionaire to buy it at her price. Inside the outer case there are engraved the names of Franklin and Lafayette, and the crossed "Ls" (the monogram of Louis) with three *fleurs de lys* underneath.

DOGS are employed on the south coast of Devonshire in England to do useful work. These animals perform the novel work of going out to sea and catching hold of a rope thrown from fishermen's boats. They bring it ashore, and the people who are waiting there are able to haul in the boat through the surf. The rocky coast prevents fishermen from pulling the boat ashore without the dogs, who have to be trained to the work, which is extremely risky.

PROFESSOR KISCH, of Prague and Marienbad, has recently collected statistics, and written a contribution in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, on the frequency of sudden death amongst extremely stout persons. In nineteen cases of such occurrence, acute congestion of the lungs was discovered in twelve cases, cerebral hæmorrhage in six, and rupture of the heart in one. The pulmonary congestion arises, as Dr. Welch has already shown, from paralysis of the muscular walls of the left ventricle, while the right side of the heart continues to act with almost normal vigour. The apoplectic symptoms were traced, in most of the cases, to arterial sclerosis, a very frequent concomitant of extreme corpulency. Rupture of the heart is due to the overworking of the walls of the left ventricle, which, being involved in fatty infiltration and degeneration, can no longer increase in size, in proportion to the extra work which it has to perform. The failure of heart-power appears always to be the immediate cause of death, which generally follows immediately after violent exertion, or an excess in drink or diet. Stout subjects over fifty years of age are very liable to fatal syncope, which however, is frequent amongst the corpulent at earlier periods of their life.

A SENSATIONAL divorce suit will shortly come before the Assistant-Commissioner of Murree. The lady is the wife of a doctor, and there are three co-respondents. When the summons was served on the respondent, she furiously attacked the European bailiff, and drove him from the Hotel where she is staying. The man made a report, and it has been decided to prosecute the lady for assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty.

THE ISLAND of Barbados is said to be the most densely populated part of the earth. With an area of 106,600 acres, it contains a population of over 175,000 souls (9 per cent. of whom are whites), or at an average of 1,054 people to the square mile. In some parts of Behar the population is denser.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE Government of India has decided that, in all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department. In the selection for such posts, the knowledge and experience of the Sanitary Officer will be specially considered. We are not aware that the separation will add very materially to the efficiency of either department. It may on the other hand lead to deficiency in quite another direction, namely revenue, by augmented establishment charges. Sanitary Commissionerships have not, to our knowledge, worked miracles in any part of the country. The Medical Department is unfit for its work if it cannot look after the health of the people, and if it can, the Sanitary Department is mischievous and wasteful nuisance.

THE Chief Justice of Madras seems to be earnest about improving the tone of the criminal administration of the country. His Lordship lately called attention to the incompetency of some Public Prosecutors, and to the practice of examining and cross-examining prisoners by some Sessions Judges. The Chief Justice regards this latter practice as objectionable and we are prepared to share his opinion so far as cross-examination is concerned. But examining prisoners with a view of clearing up any doubts that may exist in the Judge's mind, ought, we are inclined to think, to have a wholesome influence on the issues of a trial.

AN observant London correspondent of a Calcutta paper, writing on the Indo-Colonial Exhibition and the ceremonies which attended the opening of that Institution, says:—"It was observed on Tuesday that Her Majesty never looked more happy on any public occasion since the death of the Prince Consort. She smiled nearly the whole time, and it was clear she distinctly rejoiced in the work she was performing that day. When the Prince of Wales kissed the Queen's hand, his mother drew him towards her and kissed him most affectionately on the cheek." Her Majesty's interest in Indian affairs is proverbial.

AFTER great battles, violent rain-storms are said to be of very general occurrence. This is due, it is now known, to the agitation produced in the air by the violent detonations caused by cannon and musketry. The detonations disturb electric tention in the clouds, and at length comes the grateful rain to dissipate the smoke of the battle, and soothe the agony of the wounded and the dying. Acting upon this hint, inventors have been at work on the task of making machines which would break up seasons of drought. Great fires and explosions of gun-powder have been suggested, but the cost has been found to be too great for the small area benefited by the shower that would follow.

IN Australia, however, a new rain-producing machine is about to be tested. It is simply a balloon which carries up into the air a heavy charge of dynamite. At a sufficient distance above the earth the dynamite is exploded by an electic current that passes through the wire communicating with the earth. This machine will not be very expensive, and should it succeed in breaking up droughts, the human race will be vastly benefited.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State to the reconstitution of the Madras Board of Revenue has at last, been received by the Madras Government, and this office, which has been in existence for nearly a century, is to be thoroughly reorganised. The Board, under the new scheme, is to be composed of four Commissioners, ivz., two Revenue Commissioners to be nominated from the present members; a Commissioner of Separate Revenue, the present Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue; and a

Commissioner of Agriculture and Customs, the present Director of Revenue Settlement of Agriculture. The establishment of the Board is to be greatly reduced, the Account of Trade Departments being transferred to the Commissioners of Separate Revenue and Agriculture and Customs. The two Revenue Commissioners are to visit, in rotation, all the districts of the Presidency and enquire into their revenue administration, and dispose of all petitions from Revenue and village officers, &c. There is to be only one Secretary to both the Commissioners who will be aided by two Uncovenanted Assistants. The Bengal Board, we have always thought is in need of some searching reforms. The institution is well nigh getting obsolete for the requirements of the times.

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

AN ENGLISH paper learns that M. Pasteur has been so favourably impressed by the scientific intelligence of an American physician that he has, for the first time, broken through his rule not to let his virus go out of his own hands. The fortunate physician is Dr. Valentine Mott, of new York, who has just spent a week in Paris with M. Pasteur. The great inoculist has explained to Dr. Mott the theory and practice of his discovery in full minute detail, and when Dr. Mott sailed for home he took with him a rabbit inoculated with the virus the morning he left Paris, having promised adherence to certain strict conditions as to its use. This poor little vicarious sufferer is, it is hoped, the bearer to the millions of America of immunity from the scourge of rabies. Dr. Mott's experiments will be watched with the greatest interest, and in the meantime, it would be well if some English physician could obtain a similar favour. But little good is likely to come out of the favor, if the recipients, as most of them do, begin by pooh-poohing the theory.

THE Prince of Wales has followed the example of the Czar of All Russia by taking to photography. Any thing inoffensive for idle hands to do. Otherwise those hands tend to verify the old adage.

THE three Japanese officers deputed to study the reorganization of the Indian army are said to be very actively engaged at Simla, upon that comprehensive task. They are constant visitors at the various military offices, where they go deep into papers and returns, making many notes, and asking many questions. All who have come in contact with them speak highly of their intelligence and good humour, but social intercourse is somewhat debarred by the unfortunate fact that only one of the officers can speak English.

THE largest known pearl, weighing three ounces, was sold in London last month by auction for £630. The price is by no means remarkable.

IT is rumoured that Mr. D.M. Barbour, C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, will shortly proceed to England on furlough.

IT is alleged that a plot has been discovered in Bulgaria to kidnap Prince Alexander and carry him off to Russia. Several Russian adventurers are said to be concerned in the conspiracy. The idea is certainly novel. Is the brave Prince 'wanted' by the Czar, or will the amiable carriers transact the little business on their own account? Any way the news is sensational.

THE Bombay High Court has issued a circular to the effect that when judicial officers are engaged in taking evidence on commission, during office hours, the fees which they receive should be paid into the Government Treasury. The circular is very just and is, we believe, in force in Bengal. If public time is taken up, the remuneration should certainly go into the public Treasury. But the overworked judicial officers might be offered a slight premium by being allowed to take the evidence beyond office hours.

THE number of visitors to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition exceed by more than a hundred thousand, the largest on record, to all other Exhibitions up to the present date. It would have been much greater, but for the wet weather.

THE House of Lords has rejected the marriage of Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by a majority of twenty-two. The Duke of Argyll delivered a long speech against the Bill. But the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught voted for it.

GENERAL CHESNEY, the new Military Member of Council, leaves for India by the first steamer in July.

IT appears from a work published by Dr. Vinson, that no less a personage than Radama II., King of Madagascar, had some idea of the inoculation system. "This monarch," says the author, "believed that a cure for all diseases, and particularly skin affection, might be found in a homœopathic virus. He made a series of curious experiments. He accumulated in a phial, a little of all known poisons and, convinced that this mixture would be a panacea for all contagious maladies, inoculated his ministers first of all, to see how it would act. Unfortunately, his Malagasy Majesty died before he had concluded his experiments. What became of the poor ministers, Dr. Vinson is not able to say, but it is presumed they suffered the same fate as Professor Pasteur's rabbits.

FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE.

"TOBACCO-BLINDNESS" is, it is said, becoming quite a common affliction. At present, there are several persons who are being treated for it at aLondon hospital. It first takes the form of "colour-blindness," sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the colour of a piece of red cloth held up before them. This is a popular medical test, though there is also one more scientific. Eventually, a victim to "tobacco-blindness," sometimes loses his eyesight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent a cause of this malady, and so gives it its name, yet heavy drinking is also partly responsible for it. Unless smoking and drinking go together, "tobacco-blindness," is not so serious. A proof of this is, that if a doctor has a case of it in hand, he always insists on abstinence, when, as a rule, the sufferer gradually regains his sight. Is the disease known in Bengal? We fancy not.

MISS MARIE Reinde, a German lady, has recently become the responsible Editor of a daily paper in Germany, the *Bamberger Tagblatt*. She is the daughter of the former proprietor, and has for some time past conducted the paper with great ability.

A NATIVE subordinate recently applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and when questioned as to the cause of his indebtedness, replied that it arose from the constant migration of the Government to the hills. He stated that, as a subordinate, he was bound to accompany the higher officials to the hills, where living is expensive, apart from the necessity of his maintaining two establishments. To meet these additional expenses, he was not allowed additional allowances commensurate with the expense, and so had to borrow, and thereby drifted into debt. Now this man, under the rules of Government, must forfeit his appointment if he obtains the relief prayed for.

IN the London Divorce Court, lately a co-respondent was accused of contempt of Court, by the publication of an advertisement. The citation was served upon him and, immediately afterwards, he caused to be inserted in the British journals the advertisement complained of. In it he declared that he was perfectly innocent of the charge of adultery preferred against him; that the charge emanated from a conspiracy; and that he offered a money reward to any person, who would give evidence to enable him to convict the parties engaged in the conspiracy. The petitioner for the divorce brought the matter under the notice of the Court, on the ground that such an advertisement was calculated to deter witnesses from coming forward in the divorce suit, and was therefore calculated to defeat the ends of justice. The President said that the publication of such an advertisement was very improper. To mark his sense of the impropriety, he ordered an attachment against the defendant, with instructions that such attachment was not to issue for a fortnight, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of offering an apology to the Court.

IT is reported that a party of German traders have been murdered by the Ashantis. It is believed, however, that the traders were merely natives in German employ. Serious tribal disturbances are said to be impending.

BOTH Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have declared that coercion is the only alternative to Home Rule; but it is doubtful whether we should see an illustration of this axiom in the riots at Belfast and Sligo. About a month ago, the Chief Secretary for Ireland was asked, in the House of Commons, whether his attention had been drawn to the following advertisements in the *Belfast Newsletter*:—"*Rifles.* Tenders required for 20,000 Sniders, in good order, with bayonets or swords to be delivered, carriage paid, on or before June 1, in lots, at certain stations on Northern Counties Railway, as may be required by purchaser.—Address, Vigilance Committee, 8335, office of this paper;" "Wanted, a few men, thoroughly competent to instruct in military drill. The drill instructors must not be in receipt of pensions from the Government." Mr. Morley replied:—"The Irish Government have no information that would lead them to suppose that there is any serious meaning to be attached to these advertisements;" whereupon there was cheering and laughter among the Home Rule members.

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette* the latest news of the Tibet Mission is not very satisfactory. The men and mules are encamped at Lebon, about 1,500 feet below Darjeeling. The weather is continuously wet, and it is feared there will be much sickness. On the whole, what with physical and political difficulties, the prospects of the undertaking are not at all cheerful; and it is impossible not to feel grave doubts as to its ultimate success. The *Times* has published a letter from another "well-informed" correspondent, who roundly contradicts all his predecessor said as to a want of harmony in our relations with China just now; but the state of these relations is evidently dubious, and an English Mission can only reach Lassa, we expect, from Darjeeling with the active co-operation of the Pekin Government. An attempt from the west would probably have succeeded without the Chinese knowing anything about it till too late to interfere."

THE health of His Highness Amir Abdur Rahman of Cabul shows very little sign of improvement; His Highness seems to get worse. He has been obliged to give up holding public durbars, and is said to have told the Commander-in-Chief, that, in the event of his death, his son Sarwar Khan is to succeed to the throne. Sarwar Khan is the Ameer's son by one of his slaves. The Amir's death would be the signal for an internecine war in Cabul, and for risings in the provinces. The Boundary Commission would run a greater risk than ever.

THE READER will take the following for what it is worth:—The village of Ramnagore in the Sub-Division of Jehanabad is at the present moment worthy of a visit from scientific men. The place has lately been the scene of a strange phenomenon which has astonished crowds of people. The Editor of a vernacular contemporary, who paid a visit to the place, reports that he saw a date-tree on the brink of a tank erect, in the morning, bending down gradually as the day advanced, and by noon bending so low as to touch the waters of the tank. But as the sun goes down, the tree rises gradually, and at the approach of night it is erect again. The phenomenon was observed by the Professor of Science in the Cuttack College, but he has not been able to explain its mystery. It is a curious botanical phenomenon which demands the investigation of the best English scientists out here."

IT is stated that the Begum of Bhopal herself proposed the name of Colonel Langtry for the post of her Minister. When the Government is determined to thrust a British officer into Bhopal, the Begum can have no other alternative than to choose the best available official. A Bombay contemporary has learnt from a trustworthy source at Simla that the Begum most resolutely and persistently objected against the appointment of Colonel Ward as her Minister. It is owing to Her Highness's objections, that Colonel Ward has been appointed the Resident at Bhopal, instead of her Minister. But when the Begum had objections against having Colonel Ward under Her Highness, we think Lord Dufferin has wronged the Begum by placing the Colonel over her as British Resident at Bhopal. Besides, Colonel Ward does not belong to the Political Department.

NOT long ago, the Bombay Government applied to a Mahomedan gentleman to send in a list of young Mahomedans whom he considered fit for Government employment. The experiment has so far been successful that six of the nominees, out of the forty-six whose names were sent in, have already obtained situations. This has encouraged the Mahomedan gentleman to prepare a revised list in which he gives the names of eighty-six candidates, the majority of whom can speak English, as well as two or three other languages. Brighter days await our Mahomedan compatriots, for they are in the favour of the Government.

ARRANGEMENTS were in progress when the last mail left England for a great Salvationist demonstration in which Hindus, Red Indians, Chinese and representatives of nearly all the other nationalities under the sun were to take part. The procession to start from Clapton was expected to be more than a mile long, and the various peoples, with groups of reformed bakers, sweeps, housemaids, tinkers, tailors, and candlestick-makers in their working clothes, were to be conveyed on trollies. General Booth and his family were to drive in a chariot, guarded by five hundred Salvation Life Guards. As each section is to be preceded by a band, the citizens will have a happy time for a few hours, unless of course the Police, the great enemy of Salvation, deems right to interfere.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886.

THE NEW PLEAS.

A CORRESPONDENT for whom we have much respect has taken us to task for our remarks in our issue of the 14th instant on the failure of the last Entrance Examination. He says :

"I think you have gone quite astray in your search for the cause of the last failure, and done a grave injustice to the honorable gentlemen who compose the Syndicate and the Board of Examiners. As a matter of fact there has been no failure to talk of. In all matters of life there must be vacillations. It is as unreasonable to expect the averages of Entrance Examinations, to be equal as it is to be sure of as many rainy days in one year as in a preceding one. The number of the candidates passed must vary as a law of nature, and it should attract no attention. Of course disappointed candidates make the most of the variations, and raise a hue and cry to divert attention from their own failure ; but you should not have lent your ears to such clamour, nor attacked the Board of Examiners on that account. Your remarks suggest the idea that you wish for a lowering of the standard of the Entrance Examination. If you do, you should also advocate the lowering of the standards of the higher examinations, otherwise your plucked proteges will gain a respite for two years only, and then be driven to the same condition which they mourn now. I am sure, however, that you do not advocate a lowering of the standards of our education, and notice it only to point out the fallacy of your position."

It is obvious that our correspondent has not read our article with any attention, and from a sudden fit of thoughtlessness has betrayed himself into a line of argument which, from our knowledge of his dialectic powers, we are compelled to say, is unbecoming him. The question at issue is not one of general principle or of *a priori* argument, but of broad facts, and it is the merest sophistry to set it aside by an unmeaning generality. We are perfectly well aware that in natural productions no two things are like each other with mathematical exactitude. Christians believe that man was made after the image of God, but of the billions of men who inhabit the earth no two are exactly alike. Even two peas out of the same pod, though often appealed to as an illustration of perfect similitude, are not identically the same in size, weight, color, &c. But there are limits within which these variations take place, and when they exceed those limits they call for special note. Men differ in height, at times pretty considerably too, but the fact, so long as it is not unusual, is attributed to the ordinary law of variation. When, however, the difference amounts to General Tom Thumb on the one side and a Brobdingnagian on the other, the case becomes quite different. Such difference we have in the fall of the average of passed students from 50 to 30 per cent., and it is idle all to attempt to take us out of the track by putting forth the difference of rainy days from year to year.

Equally disingenuous it is to put before us the bogey of "disappointed candidates," which conveys the idea of malicious people who try, by spreading evil reports, to detract from the success of their neighbours. It is a form of giving a bad name to a dog to hang it, which does not commend to our liking, however much it may do to persons in power who have unpleasant facts to explain away, or gloss over. In our capacity as editors, we have to do a great deal with "disappointed candidates" in all departments, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are much more frequently the victims of heedlessness, high-handedness, oppression, and dishonesty than propagators of malicious reports. Any how they are more useful to society than those who want to put them down. They lay bare the dark corners of official dishonesty and oppression, while those who want to make them mutes have their own reasons to shun the light of day. The one leads to enquiry, to shifting of evidence, to exposure and removal of evil ; the other to the perpetuation of every thing that is bad. It is convenient, doubtless, to officials to shirk enquiry, but public interest requires a different line of action. Let us admit in the case under discussion, that the hue and cry has been raised by disappointed candidates, *i. e.*, by young men who were desirous of the light of collegiate education and have been denied the opportunity ; but we gain nothing definite by it. The question remains, have they raised the hue and cry falsely and maliciously, or are the proofs they adduce true and cogent ? and this can be solved only by impartial enquiry, and not by vague generalization by the impatience of hot-headed official dogmatism. The hue and cry was raised last year and the enquiry made, such as it was, showed that almost all the charges brought forward were true. It proved beyond a question that it was not disappointed candidates who had falsely and maliciously traduced the examiners, but that the examiners had, at least some of them, done wrong, and the Syndicate had to shuffle the cards and deal anew. The evil has operated with greater intensity this year, and we cannot allow ourselves to be hustled out by inane generalizations about rainy days and disappointed candidates. We demand an enquiry—an open enquiry, by able, disinterested and willing commissioners, and not by a packed committee of men who have no leisure whatever for the task and who will pronounce their judgment without taking the evidence of the prosecutor's witnesses,—and until that is done we cannot rest satisfied. Our correspondent should try to secure such an enquiry, and not be after putting a stopper on our mouth by misleading argument.

Our correspondent does us an injustice by suggesting that we advocate the lowering of the standards of the University Examination. We do nothing of the kind, and there is not a syllable in our article of the 14th which can suggest such an idea. Such a wish never crossed our mind for a moment. Perhaps our correspondent has drawn his inference from our reference to the absence of all Entrance Examinations in most of the Universities of Great Britain. If so, he is mistaken. He should have noticed that we admitted that for various local reasons an Entrance Examination was necessary in this country. Had we not done so, and insisted upon doing away with that examination altogether, it would not have amounted to an advocacy for the lowering of our standards. The Oxford, the Cambridge and the Edinburgh Universities have no Entrance Examination, and yet their standards of the higher examinations are not thereby lowered in the least. On the contrary, those standards are held to be the highest in Great Britain and Ireland. In the same way Calcutta may do away with the Entrance altogether, and yet retain the value unimpaired of the other standards. We are entirely at one with our correspondent that to an incompetent boy the day of disappointment must come some time or other. That is the doom of mankind, and none can avoid it. There is a Waterloo even for a Napoleon. But we totally dissent from our correspondent about the pluckings at the Entrance and at the First Arts being synonymous, and it is no mercy to a boy to let him have an easy Entrance, and then to pluck him at the F. A. We all know that death is inevitable, and yet we believe that a physician, who prolongs our life by two years, is a positive and great benefactor. So is the man who allows a dull boy to carry on his studies to a higher standard than the Entrance. It is a trite axiom to say that human intellect is not a single entity, but a congeries of many faculties which are unequally developed in different individuals, and that the failures at examinations result not from a positive want of intellect, but from some boys having some faculties less developed than others. A mathematical boy is not the best in rhetoric, and a scientifically disposed boy may fail in literature. Apply this principle to the Entrance candidates and it will be found that a boy, brilliant in literature, falls short by a few marks in mathematics, and he is, under the present rules, at once plucked and his prospects are ruined for ever. If he were not plucked he would greatly improve in the college course, and even without mathematics be a useful member of society, instead of passing his days as a plucked one at Entrance. We leave it to our correspondent to say whether he would like a son of his to be plucked at the Entrance for five marks in mathematics, and then left ever after a dunce at home, or to be allowed entrance to a college and educe to the best advantage the faculties he has ? This is a crucial test, and it will decide every thing. A young man may rise to be a great author, a distinguished judge, a leading barrister, or an eloquent statesman without mastering quadratic equations ; but debarred the forms of a collegiate institution he must waste his life in idleness, and we have no hesitation in saying that he who would force him to this idleness for shortcomings in mathematics or in the conjugation of an obscure Sanskrit root is the most cruel of task masters. As regards the Entrance we repeat that we do not urge to lower the standard, but we do complain, and that bitterly, of the illegal, underhand, surreptitious, mischievous attempts to raise it, and which the conduct of the examiners makes manifest. In Mathematics the standard originally was the close of the Third Book ; subsequently it was raised openly to the Fourth Book with easy deductions, and the Examiners have now made the deductions the most difficult possible. To guard against this deduction business, the Syndicate laid down a rule that two-thirds of the questions should refer to book work, and only one-third to deductions, but a careful analysis of the questions shows that the deductions bear the same relation to the total as 24 does to 30. Is this fair, is this honest, is this according to the letter and spirit of the law on the subject ? We have then mensuration, and surveying with the chain and compass, and plotting maps as a part of mathematics. The blame for this rests, with the University authorities. In literature the rule says "the Examination will be on the English *Language*, not on English *Literature*. Candidates are expected to be well acquainted with English as written at the present day in its simpler forms." Will our correspondent put this against the question we quoted in our last article which was denounced as "preposterous" by the editor of the *Statesman*, and say that it was a proper one ? There are many other questions equally preposterous, but we have no space to cite them. The Examiners in the overflowing fulness of their learning may think the task of identifying Teutonic roots a necessary and essential part of learning English in its *ordinary simpler forms*, but the boys of our schools very reasonably think it rather hard to be questioned about Teutonic roots without having a text-book about it assigned them in their curriculum. The Examiners may have been led by a generous desire to improve the standard of our examinations ; but they are for all that as much mistaken and wrong as would be the Judge, who would, with a desire to put down theft, sentence a thief beyond the limit fixed for the offence in the Penal Code. If the present standard be held too low let it by all means be raised. But the raising should be done legitimately by those who are appointed for the task, and not by the Examiners as long as they profess to follow the rules laid down for their guidance. Teachers and candidates work under those rules, and they are betrayed when they find, at the last moment, that the Examiners act illegally and independently of those rules. Matters get worse when those Examiners, to save themselves from blame, accuse the teachers of dishonesty, and the candidates of being a bad lot. This is a line of defence of which the Examiners and their friends should be ashamed. We may, and indeed do, get a plentiful mango crop one season and a scanty one the next, but the idea of our school boys following the same law and all bad boys coming up one year and the good ones a year or two after is so preposterous that we can only express our surprise at the audacity which prompts such an excuse. We look upon it as the counterpart of the defence which a boy is said to have once made when accused of biting another's cheek ; "Sir, I did not do it ; he did it himself."

MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

CLOSE upon the track of the late Maharaja Holkar, has his great rival, Maharaja Scindia, quitted the scene of his troubles and triumphs. Both the Maharajas had been ailing for a long while past, and they have been removed from the earth within three days of each other. Scindia breathed his last in the palace at Gwalior on the Sunday following the Holkar's death. His Highness had, it will be remembered, come all the way from Gwalior to Cawnpore to wash himself clean of all mundane sins by bathing in the holy Ganges, in view of the approaching end, which His Highness as well as those around him knew was a mere question of days. But when it became apparent that the melancholy day was not very far, the Maharaja slowly retraced his step to the home of his fathers to die.

With the departure of Maharaja Scindia we come to a close of the list of those illustrious feudatories whose loyalty and devotion to the supreme power were no mean factors in the consolidation of the Empire. With him the good old generation of "old fashioned" rulers will be extinct, and in their place and stead we shall have from one end of India to another a race of feudatory rulers who have had more or less the benefit and advantage ofEnglish culture,education and enlightenment. They have, under the direct superintendence and guidance of European tutors, been moulded in accordance to the wishes and ideas of the Paramount rulers and it is to be hoped that with the extinction of the race however meritorious and praiseworthy, there will be the advent of a regime that will on the whole be advantageous to those who shaped the character and fortunes of the Native Princes of India and better feelings will prevail than could hitherto unfortunately do. Whether this change will be equally to the advantage of their subjects and those around them and directly interested in the success of their rule, is what time alone can show. Kashmir, Hydrabad Jeypore Jodhpore, Indore, Gwalior, Travancore, Baroda, Mysore, in fact almost all the leading feudatory States of India will now have rulers of the new stamp, whose career will be watched with anxious care far beyond their respective dominions, because their rules are regarded as the initiation of a new experimental measure in the results of which not their subjects alone are legitimately interested. Education and enlightenment and advanced ideas will be wholly in their favour so far as administrative work is concerned. But these factors have naturally a tendency to take away from that force of character, soundness of judgment, independence of views and business-like capacities which distinguished and accounted for the success and glory of the race now closed. It is to be hoped that the results will be as satisfactory as those that initiated the reforms may have expected, and that their subjects will never have to rue the new enlightened regime.

The old story of death removing all difference holds good no more, as the thickly black-bordered *Gazettes Extraordinary* issued by Government to bemoan the loss of two of its leading feudatories will show. The Foreign Office has not forgotten its ancient rancour towards Maharajah Holkar and hesitate not to display it even on so solemn an occasion. Holkar's rule is thus alluded to in the Extraordinary Gazette ;—"His Highness succeeded to the rule of the Indore State more than forty years ago, and the Governor-General in Council feels that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of its Native Chiefs." No allusion is ma e to his late Highness's loyalty and devotion, and to the immense sacrifices he made in the perilous mutiny days for the sake of the Paramount Power. His death is recorded as that of an "able and experienced" upper clerk in a Government Office would have been recorded. The Maharaja Scindia, however, had better things in store for him. His death is "announced with profound regret" and not "learnt with deeep regret" as Holkar's was. After enumerating His Highnesses' titles and dignities, the *Gazette* goes on to say :—"During the forty-three years which have elapsed since His Highness succeeded to the rule of the Gwalior State, he has maintained the foremost place among the loyal feudatories of the Empire. A crowning proof of the trust reposed in him by Her Majesty's Government was lately given, and the Governor-General in Council grieves to think that he has lived so short a time to enjoy the fulfilment of his long-cherished desire." This slighting of Maharaja Holkar even in death has been quite in keeping with the traditions of the Foreign Office, and there is not much to wonder at. It is a melancholy satisfaction however that the Government should recognise the loyalty and devotion of one at least of the departed chiefs, particularly when we remember how narrowly Maharaja Scindia escaped the Holkar's fate.

The unerring testimony of Government is borne to the loyalty of both. But that the loyalty of one should have been recognized and rewarded, however shabbily and tardily it may have been, and that that of the other should not only have been overlooked but systematically underrated, is due to what we must regard as quite an accident, namely the personnel of the Political Agency of Central India in the days of the Mutiny. "Scindia's whole army at Gwalior, with the exception of a few hundred men,—*went i. e.*, both ran away at once and received pay from the enemy. His great chiefs went off. Nearly all his officers military and civil, at the capital, were more or less fully with the rebels ; and all, save a very few, deserted him utterly." We have it on the testimony of Major Macpherson, the Resident at Scindia's Court in those perilous days. When the Scindia's forces were fighting on the side of Tantia Topee, the rebel leader, such of Holkar's forces as had not mutinied were arrayed against him. The thanks of commanding officers who received Holkar's invaluable aid in breaking the neck of the mutiny, were very freely expressed and communicated. A despatch of those days says : "The aid rendered by Maharaja Holkar to Captain Keatinge in those operations will be suitably noticed hereafter in a *khureeta*, which the Governor-General proposes shortly to address to His Highness." The Bombay Government acknowledged the "alacrity with which Maharaja Holkar sent his troops against Setaram (a rebel leader) and His Lordship in Council has no doubt that the Government of India will recognise the zeal and loyalty of the Maharaja Holkar." But all the loyalty and devotion of Maharaja Holkar availed him not. He was suspected of treason and branded, because Colonel, subsequently Sir Henry, Durand was at his Court as Agent in the place of Sir Robert Hamilton. His personal rancour and animosity towards theHoklar knew no bounds, and he never saw the Maharaja, and never attempted to clear up any doubts that might have been entertained. He condemned Holkar unheard and his verdict was accepted as Gospel truth in the Foreign Office against the weight of official evidence.

Colonel Durand was not inclined to spare the Scindia either. In a letter to Lord Elphinistone he says, "Scindia and Holkar appear to be allies ; Scindia's treachery, if there was any, was never palpable, but Holkar's has been of the true Mahratta stamp." In his despatch to the Government of India of the 13th August 1857, he expressed his great distrust of Scindia. But fortunately for Maharaja Scindia Major Macpherson, the Resident at Gowalior, was a man cast in quite a different mould from Colonel Durand. He interfered in Scindia's behalf, and cleared up all doubts that Colonel Durand might entertain and procured an assurance of the confidence of the Governor-General, in the Maharaja. As a writer of distinction remarks, "Scindia's loyalty was never suspected, though his own troops were bad enough. And Holkar would have won as much renown as his neighbour (Scindia)if he had been equally fortunate in having at his Court such a friend and adviser as Major Samuel Charters Macpherson, the Resident at Gwalior. * * * But it was not so, and consequently Holkar was under a cloud for some time ; his services were hardly appreciated and poorly requited." Major Macpherson's testimony however bore no remarkable fruits, nor were the rewards to MaharajaScindia for his unswerving loyalty very remarkable either. The grant of right to adopt, and gift of land might be good things in their own way. But the stigma implied in the British occupation of Gwalior and Morar was not rewarded till the Maharaja was within an inch of death. How hard he tried for the removal of this reproach is known to all, and speaks in no very high terms of the justice, generosity, or gratitude of the British Government. The boasted permission to increase his army was equally shadowy : By the treaty of 1860 His Highness was permitted to raise his army to the limit of 5000 infantry, 600 horse, 36 Guns and 36 Gunners. But he did not enjoy his good fortune long. His army was reduced in seven short years, and dispersed about the country as will appear from the following. "Scindia,who is described as being a born soldier, with a remarkable talent for military organisation and evolutions, well pleased with the concession of the Treaty of 1860, had taken full advantage of them to indulge his martial tastes. The greater part of his little army, the drilled soldier permitted by the new Treaty, were massed at his capital under his own eye ; and here, in unsuspecting complacency about two years ago, he invited the British Resident to witness a grand review of all his troops. Whether the Resident or the Viceroy first took fright, I do not know, but the immediate result was an absolute order,in some shape or other, from the Government of India to the Maharaja, desiring that his little Army should at once be broken up, the several corps dispersed about the country, and that no such large assembl age of troops should again take place." They have been unhandsomely treated, both of them. May their sons and heirs be treated better!

THE HILL QUESTION.

"PLACE no credence in the utterances of partymen out of power" is a sound and wise maxim in English politics. The truth of the saying has been so often and so consistently demonstrated by Liberals and Conservatives alike,that it is time that we should cease to swallow the tempting baits thrown by crafty statesmen in search of Indian support, if indeed India has any support to afford in the domain of English politics. As a preliminary to the dissolution of Parliament the Indian Budget has had to be hurried through, early in the week as quite a subsidiary question. There was, however, the usual apology for a debate, in the course of which Lord Randolph Churchill, who calculates no doubt on the chiefship of the India office, on the impending overthrow of Mr. Gladstone,once more took up the gauntlet of India, having shelved her quietly for months, after his delightful Indian tour. His Lordship was good enough to say that he could not imagine anything more fatal to the efficiency of the Government of India than its removal to Simla. The Government, he urged, should not go to the Hills, but remain at its post in the capital. We are grateful to Lord Randolph for his kind utterances, though after our experiences of the much-talked of Indian Commission, we cannot seriously hope that his Lordship when in power is likely to do anything very remarkable for bringing about this reform. Smart utterer of sentiments as he is, his Lordship has proved no formidable doer, though a section of his partisans look upon him as the coming man. Efforts like these, however, to bring this important question to a head are likely to do some good. The consensus of opinion against this crying evil is so strong, both here and in England, and in non-official circles, that the Government will soon or late have to yield to it to a certain extent, and the deliberations of the Finance Committee are likely to give a definite shape to the suggestions that the Government will for the present be inclined to accept. In this connection we hear it confidently stated in well informed circles in Simla, that it has practically been decided that some at least of theGovernment offices will be permanently located in Simla, and that the Finance offices will be included among those who will share this most estimable boon. This rumour—for let us hope it is no better—has created quite a panic and consternation among Bengali clerks and assistants who find eight months residence on the hills, even in the hot weather, too much for their health, energies and pecuniary resources, the fat Simla allowance notwithstanding. In so gloomy a light is the report taken that some clerks and assistants of the

doomed departments have already made up their minds for resignation, should they fail in obtaining transfer to some Calcutta office. It cannot be that the contingency of resignation by the clerks on account of the terrible hardships that they are sure to be subjected to, has not been considered by the authorities. They or such of them at least as may not happen to regard Bengali clerks and assistants with any very particular favour, may rejoice at the prospect of wholesale resignation,as it will afford an excellent opportunity for introducing and promoting, what they imagine the more serviceable and sturdy European and Eurasian clerks. Simla sojourn brings about more cases of pthisis, pneumonia and insolvency than we care to have,and we need not wonder if the unfortunate clerks tremble for their fate should they be doomed to a permanent residence, better call it exile, to this Indian Siberia. What honest apology there possibly can be for permanently locating big offices in what is avowdedly not the legitimate capital of the Empire, none but through and through sticklers of Government measures can conceive. The Government, we submit, will have to make out a very strong case in favour of permanent location of large offices at Simla, before it can honestly claim to do so. We refuse to believe that it could have been so lost to all sense of humanity and justice as to compel a large number of their employes against all reason and law, and against their own desire, to spend twelve months on the hills, who cannot hope to survive the inclemencies of a Simla winter for a year. Disease, death and resignation will follow, and it will be all confusion unredeemed by a single bright feature. The Government financier could not have calculated upon the existing Simla allowances as enough for the winter for a people not accustomed to a life of its severity. If the principle of the two-thirds salary rule which we discussed at length in our last issue be correct, Bengali clerks and assistants while permanently located in Simla will, we submit, be entitled to one-third more permanent salary than their European colleagues, on the score that the climate which suits European constitution very well is utterly unsuited to their constitution. The leave rules, besides, will have to be largely modified. A man compelled to live away from his family for all the year round, cannot equitably be subjected to the same Rules as to leave, as when he is allowed to live in their midst for 4 or 5 out of 12 months. You must give him privilege leave from time to time as you do to your European employes, if you really want him to continue in your service, and the augmented costs on this and other heads will more than swallow the savings you so confidently look forward to. Unless Government is bent upon denuding its offices of obnoxious Bengali clerks and is anxious to have a through and through European capital at Capua, it should not adopt the suicidal course indicated in the rumour referred to above. Let the Viceroy with a small and reasonable following proceed to the hills,if HisExcellency cannot do without it. But let the Government, if it has the faintest regard for reason,justice and public opinion, at once abandon the idea of locating permanently its large offices at a place removed so far from its legitimate capital, and where it has absolutely no business to be.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

MR. ILBERT'S speech on the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt in the North-Western Provinces was a grand one. Dashing and flashing and full of go and gumption, it takes the reason prisoner by the exuberence of its logic. In a leading monthly, like the *Nineteenth Century*, or a quarterly it would have appeared as a master piece. Even in the House of Commons, it would have, as a party speech, attracted much attention. Coming, however, from the close chamber of the India Council it seemed to be wanting in that amount of gravity and close reasoning which we are entitled to expect. In a legislature where there is no opposition worth the name, and our rulers address the public from the Council Chamber to give a summary of all the arguments for and against a case, and to explain the reasons which lead the Government to adopt a particular legislative course in regard to it, party speeches are quite out of place. From their very nature such addresses should be perfectly impartial in their character; they should have the nature of a judgment pronounced from a Bench, and not that of the speech of a prosecuting counsel. The speech under notice is, however, more remarkable for rhetorical flourishes, striking antithesis, and sentimental claptrap than for sober analysis of facts and figures. Mr. Ilbert begins by denouncing his opponents for dealing in exploded old arguments. But he does not improve matters much by the way in which he assails their stronghold. His great argument is that imprisonment leads to the punishment of others beside the debtor. His words are:

"The Code of Civil Procedure recognises one of these principles by exempting from seizure for debt the debtor's bare means of subsistence. But this recognition is nullified by the refusal to adopt the principle of exempting the debtor's person from seizure. Of what use is it to reserve by law to the debtor the bare necessaries of life, when he can be compelled to give them up by the threat of imprisonment? By those who advocate the retention of the present system much reliance is placed on the very small proportion of actual imprisonments to warrants of arrest; and the inference drawn from this proportion is that the law, though harsh in theory, produces no hardships in practice. But my belief is that, in the great majority of cases, exemption from arrest is purchased either by renewal of bonds on extortionate terms, or by surrender of property which the law has exempted from seizure, or by surrender of property which does not belong to the debtor at all, but to his relations or friends. In other words, the law enables a creditor to do indirectly what it forbids him to do directly."

He is perfectly right when he suggests that the wife, friend, and relatives often pay the debt of insolvent debtors to redeem them from jail. Such things do happen, and it is in the nature of human sympathy that they should. It is well-known that in India wealthy people have from time to time signalised particular rejoicings in their families by defraying the costs of releasing unfortunate debtors from jail. But such acts are no factors in the question at issue. It is very good of Government to wish that wives should not pay the debts of their husbands, nor debtors sell the implements of their trade for paying their debts. And we do not certainly wish that the case should be otherwise. But we take leave to doubt the propriety of the course proposed. Loving wives and kind friends will require much less pressure than that of a body warrant to relieve the wants of those for whom they cherish the highest sympathy. Supposing, however, that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would relieve wives and relatives from the necessity of paying for the debts of others, the law should, in common decency, be uniform in all cases. Mr. Ilbert, however, does not think so. He provides that in cases of fines and other debts due to Government imprisonment should continue in force as heretofore, that is, if a man is fined and cannot pay the amount, his wife must pay for him, or he must go to jail. But if he borrows money from a private person and does not pay, he must have perfect immunity, lest imprisonment should make his wife pay for him. This distinction sadly destroys the equity of the moral purity which would not even indirectly punish a third party for the transgression of a second. If the object really be to save third parties, the law should be uniform both in the case of Government as well as in that of private creditors. We doubt, however, the feasibility of such a course. It may at first sight appear as preposterous that the innocent should suffer along with the guilty. But it is impossible to prevent it. Our penal laws cannot for a moment tolerate this principle. To do so would be to give up all punishment. The argument was very feelingly put by certain residents of Calcutta in their memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the late murderer, Tincowrie Pal. They said that to hang him would be not to punish him so much as to punish his tender young wife and infant children. But Sir Rivers Thompson very justly set his face against it, as, if it were admitted to be an argument, it would stand in the way of all punishment. Even whipping, which is exclusively personal, inflicts quite as much mental pain on the culprit as on his family. Take again the case of a thief. He is sent to jail by way of punishment, and during his sojourn there, is boarded and clothed by Government. But his wife and children in the absence of the bread-winner, is left to starve. Even in Mr. Ilbert's Bill it is provided that a debtor who is proved to be fraudulent should be sent to jail, which means that his wife and children will starve. In fact the argument is a mere claptrap. It does not come, and cannot be brought within the sphere of practical administration. On the other hand the recognition of the principle as a factor in legislation involves a serious injury to those classes who have the oftenest to resort to borrowing. The capitalist can well afford to do without lending money on mere promises. He suffers nothing by it; he can invest his money in a hundred different profitable ways. But the poor labourer divested of his credit would be driven to distress at every pinch.

"Mr. Ilbert is of opinion that the Court ought not to give effect to any pledge by a debtor either of his person or of the bare necessaries of life. The debtor ought not to be allowed, by his own action, supplemented by the action of the Court, either to deprive himself of his personal liberty, or to reduce himself to starvation. If he cannot obtain credit except on one or other of these securities, it is better that he should not obtain credit at all."

But human nature in every part of the world has preferred life under difficulties to immediate death by starvation, or a contingency as painful as death. It is true that borrowing affords but temporary relief and at the same time multiply the responsibilities of the debtor. But temporary reliefs are infinitely better than no relief at all! The lot of the poor will thus in the long run be worse without liability to imprisonment than what it is now with liability to it. Mr. Ilbert denies this. He appeals to the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission, and subsequent local reports to show that the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the Deccan has improved the condition of the ryots there. He has also appealed to the experience of Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Charles Aitchison to fortify his position. We entertain high respect for the gentlemen named, but we deny that the evidence is sufficient for the case. In an agricultural country like India the bulk of the peasantry have to live on debt. When crops are harvested they pay off their debts, and for the rest of the year they live on the help of the money-lenders. Doubtless they can borrow on the mortgage of their fields, but those fields disappear with the first year's drought or inundation, or dearth and should the misfortune recur the next year they must die of starvation like rotten sheep. Such a calamity has not happened in the Deccan for the last five years, and the condition of the Deccan for that time is therefore no proof in one way or the other. One may as well appeal to the glassy smoothness of the Bay of Bengal in the month of December to prove all immunity from danger during the height of the monsoon.

We are willing, however, to take for granted that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would be an improvement, and to believe that the creditor has no right to claim legal protection from Government. But have we not got that already? Section 344 of the Civil Procedure Code says: "Any judgment debtor arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made in execution of such decree, may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent."

Thus the honest unfortunate debtor has only to surrender whatever assets he may have and to declare himself an insolvent and thereby wash himself clean of all liabilities. He is not required to go to jail for a single hour. This provision of the law is, however, not so largely availed of as it should be, and a great many people choose to go to jail rather than surrender their assets. Adverting to this subject Mr. Ilbert says:

"It is said that the honest debtor has an easy way out of prison through the door of insolvency. But in the first place, the honest debtor ought not to be sent to prison at all; and in the next place, the door which is provided for his release is, for some reason or other, very rarely used. There is, or was until recently, a strong concurrence of opinion to the effect that the insolvency chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure is

practically a dead letter. As to the causes of its failure,—whether it is to be accounted for by the preliminary proceedings being unnecessarily cumbrous or expensive, or by the difficulty of satisfying the Court that the debtor has not been guilty of any kind of misconduct, or by ignorance of the law and of the modes of relief available to debtors,—opinions differ ; but about the fact of failure there appears to be no difference. The legislation of 1879 has done something towards the improvement of the Isolvency chapter of the Code. But 'I believe that the experience of those who have been concerned in the working of that chapter will bear me out in saying that notwithstanding those improvements the number of orders passed under it falls very far short of what might be expected under a thoroughly satistactory and workable law. And whilst this is so it would be unfair to point to the provisions of the chapter as a justification of a law which, but for those provisions, would be admittedly unjust and defective."

All this amounts to the fact that the Insolvency Chapter of the Civil Code is defective, and the obvious remedy for it would be to amend it and make it more smoothly workable, and not to do away with it and offer a premium on fraudulent secretion of property, Mr. Ilbert provides for fraudulent secretion of property by imprisonment, but by the nature of our law courts it must in the majority of cases prove utterly inoperative. Practically, therefore, the premium is not confined to recusancy, but extended to a variety of fraudulent transactions. Looking to this state of things, we may safely remark that, immunity from imprisonment already exists in India for honest debtors, and the Bill is intended to extend the immunity to dishonest ones, and it will do no good whatever. As the subject, however, has been dwelt upon at great length by many great judicial authorities we need not dwell further upon it.

We cannot, however, close this article withou drawing attention to a feature of the Bill which strikes us as highly demoralizing. Mr. Ilbert admits that many great judicial authorities are opposed to the principle of the Bill and out of deference to them he does not wish to make the law immediately applicable to Bengal. This is right and proper. If the community at large and the highest judicial authorities do not require a particular law it is becoming that the Legislature should not force it upon them. Mr. Ilbert, however, does not rest satisfied with this principle. While ostensibly yielding to the weight of their opinion he steals a march over them by providing that the law for the North West may be extended to any other province by a notification in an Official Gazette with the permission of the Governor-General in Council. Sir Theodore. Hope has improved upon this by suggesting that the notification may be issued by local authorities without asking the sanction of the Governor-General. Now, the objections against the principle of the Bill are either wrong or right. If wrong, it is the duty of every honest Government to set them aside summarily, and to enact the law for the whole of the empire. There should be no squeamishness in the matter. But if right, they should be allowed full weight, and no provision should be made to prevent their being urged again. To use language of Mr Ilbert's predecessor in office, the course proposed would be a positive fraud on the law The arguments urged are obviously too strong to be set aside ; they embody the public opinion of the country. But as public opinion has no business in the serene heights of the Himalaya it is quietly annulled, and all opportunities of urging them are destroyed by declaring that the law should not again be discussed. Such finesse is utterly unworthy of the dignity of Her Majesty's Government in the East.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

PARLIAMENT has been prorouged. The prorogation took place on the 15th instant. Her Majesty in her speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says that the present Parliament will be dissolved, in order to ascertain the sense of the people in favor of a proposal for an Irish Parliament, whch shall have the management of Irish, as distinguished from Imperial, affairs. The speech then says that the relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly, and alludes to the peaceful settlement of the Greek and Bulgarian questions, and to the conclusion of a Commercial Convention with Spain. The state of affairs in Egypt has improved, and the British Army of Occupation has been greatly reduced, and brought within the southern limit of Egypt Proper. The cordial interest which has been taken by the people in the India and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, proves the great sympathy which unites all parts of the Empire, and powerfully tends to confirm and promote it. In conclusion, Her Majesty prays that the new Parliament will promote peace and contentment among the people, and strengthen the union of the Empire.

THE Lord of Belvedere will descend from the hills this year earlier than usual. He is expected to arrive in town early in July and remain at Belvedere for the whole of the month. The rainy season tour will extend over the whole of August, and Bhagulpore, where the new Veterinary School is proposed to be established, will be among the places visited. Sir Rivers Thompson will probably go back toDarjeeling by the middle of September. The major portion of the office establishments are to be brought down and taken back with His Honor, expenses and waste of time being of course of no consideration. During his stay in the metropolis Sir Rivers Thompson will lay the foundation stone of the Ezra Jewish hospital to be built on the northern side of the Medical College Hospital compound. The new hospital will to all intents and purposes form a part of the old one, separate house and food accommodation only being provided at Mr. Ezra's cost to the members of his community in strict accordance to their religious requirements.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* conveys His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to Babu Hurihur Indir Sahai of Sarun, for his liberality in the cause of education. Babu Hurihur has contributed Rs. 5000 towards the cost of the construction of the "Thompson Goutam Patshala," building in the Revelgunge Municipality, and has also made a free gift to the school of his share of the land on which it is to be built.

IT is passing strange how all schemes for the good of India collapse with the full knowledge and sometimes with no absence of consent, of their originators. The Select Committee of Enquiry into the Government of India is one in point,for example.It began with a flourish of trumpets and promised to be no less than a Royal Commission. The Royal, however,degenerated into Parliamentary, inspite of opposition from all sides, and then became moribund after all. Now and then there were spasmodic efforts to revive it but to no tangible purpose. Mr. Gladstone promises to make a Statement on 'Monday' and people await it with feverish anxiety, only to be dissapointed, for no Statement is made though Monday follows Monday and is followed in return. It was reserved, however, for the Earl of Kimberley, our Secretary of State, to make a statement not very much to the point it is true, but having bearing on one of the important questions at issue. His Lordship regretted the collapse of the Committee of Enquiry, owing to Lord Randolph Churchill's opposition to its constitution. His Lordship, however, said that it is probable that the Viceroy would appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the question of the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service.

A Simla Telegram confirms Lord Kimberley's statement. The Special correspondent of a contemporary says that the statement, telegraphed from England recently, that the Viceroy would probably appoint a committee of enquiry into the question of the admission of the natives to the Indian Civil Service, is correct. The subject is now under consideration, the result of which is likely to be the appointment of a committee The question, the death blow dealt to which by Lord Lytton, was practically approved of by Lord Kimberley, has hung fire so long that we have almost ceased to hope for its satisfactory solution. We confess we have no great confidence in Viceregal committees, and we shall be pardoned for our heresy if only we refer to the Finance Committee,the degenerated and distorted representative of the boasted Finance Commission. The Secretary of State has taken care to spare the Viceroy the necessity of explaining, when His Excellency is next at Madras, as to how the Commission came to be a simple committee, by stating that the coming enquiry will be by a committee. But commission or committee, the duty of both will practically be the same, to wit, the shelving of the material question at issue by a profuse display of official cant, as usual.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that the electors of Holborn have invited Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji to stand for their borough at the next election. Mr. Nowroji is an able man who has long studied the tangled question of Indian Finance, and owns great experience in the affairs of this country. As an Indian by birth and education, he has the further advantage of cherishing a lively sympathy for his countrymen. The electors of Holborn will do the people of this country a great service if they return him as their representative in the next Parliament. We can assure them that they may go far and not get a better person for their representation.

WE ARE GLAD, too, to announce that the Liberals of Deptford have again nominated Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for their representation. His merits are well known, and we need only say that we heartily wish him success.

MR. GOUGH'S appointment as Principal of the Allahabad MuirCollege is not very popular in the North Western Provinces, it would appear, inspite of that officer's acknowleged ability. The reason is that the claims of some officers of a long standing in the provinces have been ignored and the North Westerners do not like to see people imported from other provinces, to be placed over the heads of their own good men. Mr. Gough is however not without his claims on the N. W. P. as he served there for some time and creditably, before he was brought down to Bengal. Dr. P. K. Roy, of Dacca, has been appointed to fill Mr. Gough's chair in the Presidency College, and the Government never made a worthier selection. We congratulate Dr. Roy on his promotion. Mr. F. J. Rowe, of the Presidency College, has been appointed to officiate in the place of Mr. Gough who had been lately officiating for Dr. Hoernle.

MR. OSMOND BEBEE, Barister-at-law, has been appointed to fill up Mr. Ackworth's place at the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on his getting a lift on the bench on Mr. Jones going on leave. It is noticeable that the claims of Mr. R. K. Sen, the fifth Judge and Registrar of the Court, who is an officer of unquestionable abilities and a Barrister-at-law of long standing,have been quietly ignored. Mr. Sen, as a Munsiff, might not perhaps aspire to a situation which a junior Barrister is deemed competent to fill. But to the crime of belonging to the Subordinate Judicial Service he adds the crime of color, an insurmountable difficulty in the way of all his countrymen. There are many able and experienced native Barristers who would fill the post with credit. But the authorities studiously keep them out of the loaves and fishes of the offices, which must be reserved for members of the bar boasting of cleaner color than they. We protest against this repetition of injustice.

IT IS satisfactory to note that the threatened complications with France in the New Hebredes are at an end. According to a Sydney telegram H. M. S. *Undine* has returned from her mission to the New Hebredes, and her Commander reports that the French have made no formal annexation or formal occupation there, neither have they proclaimed any Protectorate over the islands. He confirms the outrages on French subjects which the French authorities stated it was the object of the expedition to punish. All is well that ends well.

THE House of Commons is in danger. At a sitting of the House on the 27th ultimo, Lord R. Churchill complained bitterly of "the poisonous and mephetic atmosphere" the Members had to breathe with the utmost disadvantage to their physical and mental capacities." He said, "the atmosphere of the House is of such a character as sometimes to nauseate hon. members, and that the House should on a convenient opportunity like the present mark its sense of the utter barbarity and incivilization of the sanitary arrangements." He continued: "it is possible that the authorities of the House may rouse themselves from that inertia which now appears to possess them, and may call to their aid the resources of science in order that members of the House of Commons may breathe an approximately pure air." He went on to say: "I do not know what the sensations of other hon. members may be, but I know this, that there is an hon. gentleman on this side of the House—he is an Ulster member, though I do not know that he will get much sympathy on that account—an hon. gentleman on this side of the House is at the present moment, I hear, dangerously ill with a fever of the typhoid kind. Whether that is so or not, I can say from my own experience that once or twice within the last few days the air in the House has been terrible, such as at times almost to nauseate me: and I venture to appeal to the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to support the views I have stated in this matter, that some strenuous and determined step may be taken by the House in order that we may conduct our business in a sanitary, if not always in an harmonious, atmosphere." What a pity it is that matters should be so bad and there should be no motion for a Section 28 Commission. The Honble members sadly want one.

THE DEATH of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart, K. C. B. is announced. He was, as many of our readers will remember, a first rate Civilian of the old school, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He served creditably in the 'Company's' Civil Service under Lord W. Bentinck, and Lord Auckland, and early made his mark as a successful economist and financier. He fuly justified by his acts the *nom de plume* he assumed of *Indophilus*, and the people of India owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his exertions in the cause of education which resulted in the resolution of the Government of India, putting an end to the disputes between Orientalism and Occidentalism, and whereby the promotion of European Science and Literature in India was declared to be a great object of Government. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1859, but was recalled in the following year on account of his independence of spirit which led him to protest against the Income Tax proposed by the Government of India. His services, however, did not go unacknowledged. Her Majesty's Government recorded at the same time "their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration," and that "no servant of the crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of Government which were promulgated to the Princes and people of India in HerMajesty's Gracious Proclamation. For his valuable services the thanks of Her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan." In October, 1862, Sir C. Trevelyan was appointed Financial Minister in India, which office he resigned on account of ill health in April, 1865. He was born in 1807 and died at the ripe old age of 79.

THE CONTEST of the General Election is thick enough already, and the elections proper will commence on 1st of July. Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an electoral manifesto in which he denounces "the boundless egotism and senile vanity" of Mr. Gladstone, and exhorts the electors to overthrow the disastrous autocracy of the Premier. The *Times* publishes a manifesto which has been issued by the Fenians, in which the brotherhood disavow Mr. Parnell, and accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme only as an instalment of the eventual complete separation of Ireland from the Union. The manifesto then glories in the murders that have taken place in the past for the good of the cause, and threatens all opponents of the rights of Ireland. The telegraphic news daily received in India does not disclose as to what Mr. Gladstone's chances are. The Premier has not suffered in personal popularity at any rate. In a speech made at Edinburgh, he said that he was convinced that the people were resolved on Home Rule for Ireland, and that the real issue would be the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin. He regarded the proposals of the seceders from the Liberal party as "halting and visionary." Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden from Edinburgh, and has received immense ovations everywhere. The next elections promise to be a very peculiar one in more than one respect. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's chances of success at Deptford are supposed to be far stronger than when he was last in the field. The unfortunate split in the main Liberal Camp makes the chances of Liberal success somewhat doubtful. Mr. Bright for instance is content with expressing a disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. He, among others of a minor note, seems to be bent upon the defeat of the old Premier's followers. He has written a letter supporting Mr. Caine in his candidacy for Barrow-in-Furness in the Radical interest, as being a conscientious candidate, and "preferable to one who is in abject submission to Mr. Gladstone." The issues of the whole contest will be watched throughout India with intense anxiety. Nor will they take long to be decided.

THE PENDULUM has swung back. The strong antipathy which our educational authorities once evinced against English poetry for the Entrance Course has subsided. Acting under that antipathy for the last ten years they allowed no poetry to be included in the text-book. They have now seen the error of their ways, and this year they have sanctioned several select pieces. And as it never rains but pours, they have surpassed themselves; they insist that part of the poetry should be got by heart, and belched out at the next examination! In what way English nursery rhymes committed to memory will improve the standard of Bengali education it is not worth our while to enquire. In these days of occult sciences there may be something in them which we know not, even as we know not the mystery of Koot Humi Lal Singh; but we may rest assured that the failure to belch properly will lead to many pluckings next year. It may vex the authorities to be told that they are enemies of high education, and perhaps they are not; but certain it is that all their exertions of late have been directed to the closing of the portals of our colleges against the children of the soil as much as possible. All honor to them and their good wishes.

WE gladly make room for the following from the *Times*:—

"Under cotton the most interesting exhibit (in the Indian section of the Indo-colonial exhibition) is the parcel of Brahminical threads contributed by a native lady, Bindhya Bashini Deby, of Nayagaon, in Rajshahye. In the metrical holograph letter accompanying it she says that it is presumption on her part to believe that this sample of her poor skill will be received with favour in London, the seat of the highest knowledge and of the most splendid achievements in art attained by human intelligence and skill, but she still hopes that, out of chivalrous consideration towards a weak woman, it may be accepted. And then she goes on to explain that the Brahmins are held in divine honour by the Hindus, and that they hold the sacrificial thread worn by them as sacred, because it was a personal gift from Brahma to them to mark them for ever as his peculiar people. Nor is this, she adds, so ridiculous as it may seem to Englishmen, for it must be remembered that the Brahmins are so superior in natural and acquired ability to the other native races of India that they may well be regarded by the latter as gods. We hope that some of our readers in Calcutta will let this gentlewoman know that we have done due honour to her gracious gift."

TELEGRAMS.

THERE was a large assemblage of Orleonists at Eu, on the 24th to bid farewell to the Comte de Paris prior to his departure for England. The Comte arrived at Dover the same night. A manifesto has been issued by him in which he says that a monarchy is the only remedy for the ills of France and that he will labour untiringly to accomplish her salvation.)

THE *United Ireland* declares that the Fenian manifesto published by the *Times* is apocryphal.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Malta, the International Squadrons in Suda Bay having dispersed.

CHOLERA at Venice is dwindling away. The number of cases is daily decreasing.

THE death of Hobart Pacha is announced. The Pasha was a remarkable man. His name was the Hon'ble Augustus Charles Hobart and he was the son of the Duke of Buckingham and was born in 1822. He joined theRoyal Navy in 1836 and was distinguished for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of slave trade in Brazilian waters. After a successful career he was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman navy in 1868. He was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and ordered to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation offSyrya, in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full Admiral. In 1867 the Greek Minister had called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pasha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade; and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, in consideration of his services in Turkey and "as a matter of imperial policy" consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list (Nov. 28, 1874), with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, Admiral Hobart Pasha was appointed to the Command-in Chief of the Black Sea fleet of Turkey. Soon afterwards his name was again removed from the British Navy List, and rightly so, seeing that the British Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality.

FROM the preliminary Report on the administration of Indian Railways during the past year, it appears that the total extent of railways open for traffic in India on the 31st of March, 1886, was 12,376 miles. The extent of railway under construction on the same date was 3,797 miles. The total capital outlay on railways and the connected steamer services amounted, on the 31st of December, 1885, to £16,191,784 at the conventional rate of exchange. The gross receipts during the calendar year1885amounted to£17,989,625, as compared with £16,066,225 in 1884. The working expenses were £8,863,294, as compared with £8,156,157. The net revenue amounted to£9,126331, which yielded a return of £5-12-9 per cent. per annum, as compared with 73,815,119 in 1884. The receipts from the coaching traffic amounted to £5,538,126, as compared with £5,070,754. The goods transported amounted to 18,925,385 tons, as compared with 16,663,007 in 1884. The receipts from the goods traffic amounted to £11,915,375, as compared with £10,565,941.

IF the British troops in Burmah are unable to cope with the dacoits properly they are clever enough like the brave knight of La Mancha of old, to coin dacoits in their imagination and kill innocent people. The Beelin correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says that while a China-Siamese caravan was passing through Beelin on its return journey with merchandise from Moulmein, one or two mules got loose and ran about the streets, when the owners

chased them. The inhabitants got alarmed, and the Madras troops in garrison, notwithstanding the peaceful gestures of the caravan men, and the utter absence of arms on them, taking them for dakaits, fired on them, killing four traders and some mules, while many more men and beasts are missing. It is said that some of the men were shot while kneeling and supplicating for mercy. The Assistant Commissioner was absent from the station at the time of this unfortunate occurrence. Occurences like these naturally tend to exasperate the people very much.

ON the 6th of June, at 3 A. M., Major Hailes was attacked at Tummoo by a body of 3,000 dakoits. The attack was continued till 10 A.M., but was repulsed without loss. The garrison is reported to be free of cholera.

THE latest news from England says that Sir Charles MacGregor is very seriously ill.

IN the House of Commons on the 21st inst. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question, confirmed the report of the excessive mortality and sickness among the British troops at Assouan from enteric fever. He said that the young and sickly men who are now on their way to Cairo, would shortly embark at Alexandria.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Stafford Howard, the Under-Secretary of State for India, brought the Indian Budget. He said that the Viceroy had telegraphed on the 18th instant that, despite the difficulties encountered in Burma, he had no reason to doubt the fulfilment of all that was anticipated in the Budget, unless a further decline took place in the rate of exchange. The latest accounts received from Burma are more favourable, and show that a serious deficit in the revenue there is not expected.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Kabul the Amir seems to have quite recovered his normal health. He is now attending the durbar, and is transacting other public business.

THE eldest son of the Amir is said to be betrothed to the daughter of the Governor of Farah.

MR. PARNELL, in a speech at Portsmouth, said he accepted Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the final settlement of the Irish question.

THE Russian Government have pointed out to the Porte several violations of the Roumelian statute by Prince Alexander, and have requested energetic Turkish intervention in the matter.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritations which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 23, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Babu Umachurn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under the note to rule 2, sections 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 27th instant.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, during the absence, on leave of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. R. Porch, deceased.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Purnea, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 9th instant vice Mr. C. H. Vowell.

Mr. Cooke will continue to act in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. H. G. Cooke.

Mr. Gupta will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furridpore until further orders.

Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. K. G. Gupta.

Mr. Norton will continue to act in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors until further orders.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade with effect from the 21st April 1886, vice Mr. C. M. W. Brett.

Mr. Carstairs will continue to act as Deputy Commissioner Sonthal Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Babu Kristochunder Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Depy Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave or six weeks under section 138, rule 2 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

This cancels the order of the 14th instant, appointing Mr. S. S. Jones to act as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Posford, C.S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd April 1886.

Babu Kalipodo Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to the sudder station of the district of Balasore,

Babu Kasi Kinkar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, on feave is transferred to Mymensingh, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Moulvie Syed Mahomed.

Moulvie Syed Mohamed, Tempy Depy Magte and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Sitamurhi Sub Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Cornish, or until further orders.

Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

POLICE.—Mr. W. Stewart is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Aghore Nath Bannerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the general Bench at Serampore, in the District of Hugly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Hafiz Moulvi Mahomed Musa, Officiating Sub-Deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Daneshchunder Roy, Additional Subordinate Judge, Gya, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Shahabad.

Babu Kally Prosunno Mukerji, Subordinate Judge, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Babu Nogendro Nath Roy, Second Munsiff of Muradnugur, Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be Rent-suit Munsiff of that Chowkey, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendro Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Srishchunder Bhuttacharji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Tipperah to be ordinarily stationed at Moradanagore during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Nogendro Nath Roy as Rent-suit Munsiff of that Chowkey, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdul Aziz, Additional Munsiff of Arrah, Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to be a Rent-suit Munsiff, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of his Munsiff during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mazar-ul-Anwar, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvi Abdul Aziz as Rent-suit Munsiff of that Chowkey, or until further orders.

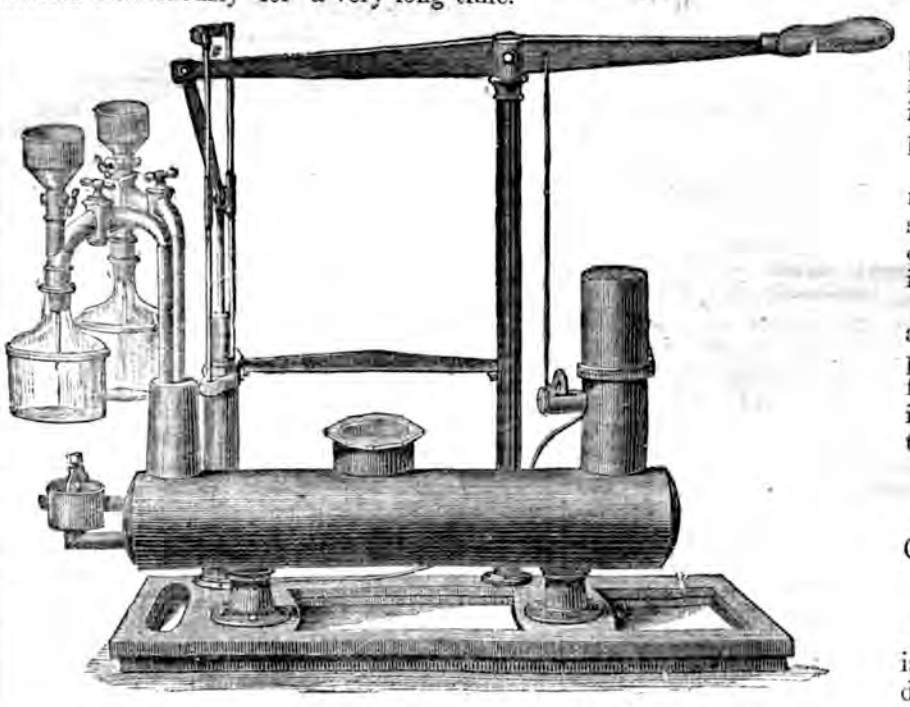
Advertisements.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

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N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
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Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
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Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.
THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY,
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
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WITH THE INSCRIPTION—
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."
THESE MEDALS
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
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At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
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DEVOTION
TO THE
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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her
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In Silver, large size 1¾ inches in diameter fitted in Case	Rs.	16	0	0
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WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.
Calcutta, June 1886.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.
The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.
COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.
Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
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